

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:

PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Proceedings of Congress. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, April 21, 1789.

MR. BALDWIN (Georgia) said, we were called upon to know if the sense of the people was in favour of a discrimination. We had a sufficient proof of their sentiments in the very existence of this House. The commercial distresses of this country, arising from the selfish system of policy which Great-Britain had established, first brought together the Convention at Annapolis, for the express purpose of counteracting them on general principles. That Convention found it impracticable to effect the business which they had undertaken, and it terminated in the assembling the Convention which gave birth to the present revolution. The general expectation from one extreme of the continent to the other, is, that a discrimination will be made against those nations who have not explained the terms on which they would carry on an intercourse with us, or who had actually passed laws which bore hard upon our interests.—It was necessary by internal regulations to defend the commercial interests of this country; a discrimination was therefore necessary.

MR. FITZSIMONS said, he would confine himself to stating the difference between the policy of the two nations, which the committee had principally in view. It was perfectly true as had been stated, that of the foreign shipping in our employ, three quarters were British. He did not think it difficult to account for that being the case. The American colonies, prior to the revolution, were in possession of shipping nearly enough to carry on their trade; but in the course of the war, they were deprived not only of their ships, but of the means of acquiring others. When the peace took place, the British merchants, and their agents, filled all our commercial towns, by whose influence, and the flourishing capital of Great-Britain, the produce of this country was exported in the ships of that nation, which gave an undue proportion of our commerce to them. In the ports of Great-Britain we were, he said, permitted to bring any thing which was the actual produce, and except some small distinctions, we were on a footing with all other nations. In the ports of France we were admitted nearly on an equality with her own ships. The ships of America might be sold in France, and afterwards employed in any trade, even to her colonies. Our ships might also be sold in Great-Britain, but could never afterwards be employed in her colonial trade. In her West-India islands, American vessels were not admitted on any account. But the subjects of Great-Britain might carry from America the produce of the country, in British ships only. In the French colonies, American vessels were admitted, but the articles they were allowed to carry were of small value. It was true, that to some of the West-India islands, the United States were permitted to export their produce; but it should be remembered, that it consisted of articles which could not be obtained any where else. It was not from favour to America, that these articles were admitted. The fact was, that they could not be supplied from any other quarter.

A gentleman from Connecticut had observed, that if we laid restrictions on the vessels of Britain, they would meet us with equal restrictions; but every thing which Great-Britain took from us was what she could not procure any where else, or could not procure so cheap. Rice, tobacco and lumber were articles which she must always be indebted to us for. We should not therefore risk any thing by any reasonable regulation which we could make. Indeed we had no favours to expect from that country. Her hostile disposition had been long manifested by arbitrary systems, which had raised her commerce on the ruins of her neighbours. He would not, however, contend with some gentlemen for a very high duty. He only wished for a moderate encouragement to the navigation of this country.

MR. GOODPASTER then withdrew his motion for sixty cents. A question on 33½ cents was put, and lost; and a question on 30 cents was then put, and carried.

Some debate was had upon the paragraph respecting the duty on all vessels belonging to the subjects not in alliance with the United States, and the blank was filled up with fifty cents.

The committee then rose, and the Chairman reported the following resolution.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the following duties ought to be laid on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States, viz.

	In Cents.
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof	15
On all distilled liquors of inferior proof	12
On molasses	6
On Madeira wine	33½
On all other wines	20
On every gallon of beer, ale, or porter imported in casks	8
On all beer, ale, or porter imported in bottles, per dozen	24
On malt per bushel	10
On barley per bushel	6
On lime per hoghead	100
On brown sugars per lb.	1
On loaf sugars per lb.	3
On all other sugars per lb.	14
On coffee per lb.	24
On cocoa per lb.	2
On all candles of tallow per lb.	2
On all candles of wax or spermaceti per lb.	6
On tapers per lb.	4
On soap per lb.	2
On boots per pair	10
On all shoes, slippers or goloshes made of leather per pair	10
On all shoes or slippers made of silk or stuff per pair	10
On cables for every cwt.	50
On tarred cordage for every 112lb.	50
On untarred ditto and yarn of every 112lb.	60

On twine or packthread for every 112lb.	100
On hemp per cwt.	50
On all steel unwrought for every 112lb.	50
On all nails and spikes per lb.	1
On salt per bushel	6
On manufactured tobacco per lb.	6
On snuff per lb.	10
On every dozen wool cards	50
On every bushel of coal	3
On salted mackerel, shad, and salmon per barrel	75
On dried fish per quintal	50
On all teas imported from China or India, in ships built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:	
On bohea tea per lb.	6
On all fouchong and other black teas per lb.	10
On superior green tea per lb.	20
On all other teas per lb.	10
On all teas imported from any other country, or from India or China in ships which are not the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:	
On bohea tea per lb.	8
On all fouchong, or other black teas per lb.	15
On superior green tea per lb.	30
On all other green teas per lb.	18
On all window and other glass, ten per cent. ad valorem	
On all blank books	
On all writing, printing, or wrapping paper, and all paste-board	
On all cabinet wares	
On all buttons of metal	
On all saddles	
On all gloves of leather	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool, or a mixture of either	
On all military	
On all casting of iron, and upon slit or rolled iron	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and on all manufacture of leather, except such as shall be otherwise rated	
On canes, walking sticks, and whips	
On clothing ready made	
On gold, silver, and plated ware, and on jewellery and paste work	
On anchors, and	
On all wrought tin ware	

On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaise, sofa, or other two wheel carriage, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

On all other articles, five per cent. on their value at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, pewter, brass, copper in plates, wool, dyeing woods and dyeing drugs (other than indigo) raw hides, beaver and all other furs, and deer skins.

That all the duties paid or secured to be paid upon goods imported, shall be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods as shall within months be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except so much as shall be necessary to defray the expense that may have accrued by the entry and safe keeping thereof.

That there ought, moreover to be levied on all vessels entered or cleared in the United States; the duties following viz.

On all vessels built within the United States, and belonging wholly to citizens thereof, at the rate of six cents per ton.

On all vessels not built within the United States, but belonging wholly to citizens thereof, at the rate of 6 per cents per ton.

On all vessels belonging wholly to the subjects of powers with whom the United States have formed treaties; or partly to the subjects of such powers, and partly to citizens of the said States, at the rate of thirty cents per ton.

On all vessels belonging wholly or in part to subjects of other powers, at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

Provided, That no vessel built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, whilst employed in the coasting trade, or in the fisheries, shall pay tonnage more than once in any one year; nor shall any ship or vessel built within the United States, pay tonnage on her first voyage.

The speaker resumed the chair, and the question on the report of the committee being postponed for farther consideration, the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1789.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house went into a committee on the bill for prescribing the form and manner of taking the oath required by the 6th article of the Constitution.

Some debate was had on this subject, which was supported by Mr. Lee, Mr. Madison, Mr. Sturges, Mr. White, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Burke, Mr. Silvester, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Seney.

Having gone through and amended the same, the committee rose and reported; and the consideration of the report being postponed, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 23.

The house met agreeably to adjournment.

The committee appointed to confer with the committee of the Senate upon the modes and forms to be observed in sending papers, bills and messages to either house, reported—consideration of which was postponed.

Upon motion of Mr. White, referring to the arrival of the President, the house adjourned till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, April 24.

The report of the committee read yesterday, was taken up and discussed. Some gentlemen conceived, that certain parts of it held up a distinction between the Senate and the House of Representatives, unfavourable to the dignity of the latter—two members being required by it to carry a message from the House to the Senate, while the Secretary was to be the messenger from the Senate to the House. A considerable debate ensued upon a motion for recommending this report.

On one side of the question it was observed, That a distinction was proper, and did not imply a comparison: That the Constitution favoured this distinction; the House was the most numerous body, and the propriety of a larger number on the part of the House was sanctioned by custom, used upon all occasions; that the real dignity of the House depended upon supporting the Constitutional distinctions of each branch of the Legislature; that many advantages might result from two members being on such committees, as it would conduce to preventing mistakes; that the Senate had a right to determine their own modes; that it was evident, by an attention to the report, that the Senate did not mean to arrogate consequence to themselves; but designed that the forms proposed should be reciprocally respectful.

On the other side it was contended, That the Senate evidently assumed a superiority: That it was necessary to guard the earliest movements to aristocracy; that the mode proposed was complex and burthensome; that one member was adequate to all the purposes of carrying a message; that the Constitution held out no distinctions; the House was fully equal to the Senate, and in some particulars were possessed of powers that the Senate do not enjoy; as the originating Money Bills, &c.

The report was finally recommitted.

MR. SHERMAN moved, that the House now receive the report of the committee providing the mode for taking the oath agreeably to the Constitution. This motion passed in the negative.

MR. GALE (of Maryland) moved, that the enacting file of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States, be amended by substituting "the Congress of the United States, as being more agreeable to the Constitution. This was objected to by several members; but the vote being called for, the enacting clause was repealed; but without fixing upon a substitute.

It was then moved, that the report of the committee of the whole House, in their resolution upon the subject of revenue be taken into consideration. The report being read, the article of distilled spirits, Jamaica proof, came first in order.

MR. BORDINOT observed upon the sum annexed to this article of 15 cents per gallon, that he thought it too high; would produce smuggling, and defeat the purposes of government. The duty also proposed on Madeira wine, according to a calculation he had made on a cargo of 200 pipes, would amount to 2600 or 3000l. a sum which gentlemen must be sensible would prove a most powerful stimulus to smuggling. To collect so heavy duties there must be a great number of revenue officers, who must be very vigilant too, and the collection would render them odious, and government unpopular. As an evidence of the bad policy of excessive or high duties, he beg'd to recite an instance: Molasses a few years since in this port, was liable to a duty of six-pence per gallon: The consequence was, that nothing was collected; but when the duty was reduced to 1 penny per gallon, a large sum was realized in the Treasury. He would therefore move that 3 cents be struck off from the sum proposed.

MR. MADISON spoke in favour of the sum proposed. Rum, he observed, if any article, ought to bear a high duty. It was agreeable to the general ideas of the people; and though he was sensible that smuggling was the general consequence of excessive exactions upon trade, yet the sum proposed was not so high, he believed, as to produce that effect to any considerable degree. He hoped to see a difference in the conduct of merchants, from the opinion now thrown out, and that they would combine to support the laws. He hoped to see the time when it would become infamous to defraud the revenue, injure the fair trader, and pour contempt upon government.

MR. JACKSON (of Georgia) was in favour of a diminution of the duty. He observed that it would produce all the evils which had been mentioned: More especially in the state he had the honour to represent, which abounded in creeks and inlets, exceedingly favourable to the smuggling business.

MR. WABSWORTH (of Connecticut) was opposed to so high a duty: He thought twelve cents too much, and would propose striking off one half the original sum. There was not money in the hands of the merchants, sufficient to pay such duties.

MR. FITZSIMONS asked, whether gentlemen had made a calculation of the amount of the duties proposed, for it ought to be considered, whether they were too much or not, before a reduction was made: For his part he did not think they would be found to exceed the sum required. Gentlemen had observed that there was not money sufficient to pay their duties: If that was the case, the duties might be collected in some other way. As to the practicability of collections, that was merely matter of opinion. The bill upon this part of the system, would best explain that part of the business: There were few large cargoes of wine imported: It was easy to find a mode to adjust the payment of duties; time must be given. As to the smuggling to the southward referred to by gentlemen, it was counteracted by a variety of considerations. He was opposed to a diminution.

At this stage of the debate, the Speaker received a message from the Senate, the purport of which was, that they had appointed three members to join a committee of the House, to consider what title, or title, or whether any, other than what the Constitution contains, should be given to the President and Vice-President; also to determine upon the time and place to administer the oath to the President, and by whom. After some debate, a committee, consisting of Mr. Benson, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Ames, was appointed. The subject of the duty on spirits was then renewed.

MR. LAWRENCE observed, that gentlemen appeared to have two objects in view; to be effected by a high duty on rum; but if revenue was one, high duties operated against them; if the reform of the people, smuggling was acknowledged to be unfavourable to morals; but on the contrary, had a powerful tendency to corrupt them: That no reliance could be placed but upon the efficacy of the laws, in the collection of the duties: He thought twelve cents too high; but if no gentleman proposed less he should vote for that sum.

Mr. TUCKER thought twelve cents too high; he therefore moved, that seven cents be struck off from the original sum: High duties had a tendency to reduce smuggling to a system, which would greatly add to the evil, and render the cure extremely difficult; besides it held out powerful temptations to the officers of the revenue to swerve from their duty, and become corrupt. Mr. MADISON observed, that he was not convinced by all that had been said, that 15 cents were too much: The people expected, that this article would pay a higher sum, than had been collected from it: A duty of one-sixth of a dollar had been laid by one of the States, as evidence that the proposed duty was within their ideas. Corruption of morals had been mentioned as the consequence of smuggling; but it should be remembered that other things had a similar influence: Injustice and fraud, had a powerful tendency, and this would be the necessary consequence of a deficient revenue; no substitute had been proposed for the defalcation this essential diminution would occasion: And it must be observed, that smaller articles would be smuggled with greater facility: And if we abandon the idea of realizing a considerable sum from obvious and bulky goods, such as rum, &c. there would be a great deficiency ensue. We ought to suppose that the people will be actuated by better motives than to risk their fame, their honour and justice by evading the duties: For his part he expected a different conduct from the good sense of his countrymen; and the united exertions of the great body of merchants to support the laws.

Mr. FITZSIMONS observed, that as there appeared a division of sentiment upon the subject, he would propose an adjournment: The House accordingly adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 25, 1789.

The bill for prescribing the form and manner of administering the oath required by the 6th article of the Constitution, reported by a committee of the whole, being taken into consideration, was accepted, with amendments, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

The House then resumed the report of the committee on the subject of the import.

On the motion made yesterday for the reduction of the duty on rum of Jamaica from 15 to 12 cents, the question was put and carried in the negative.

The paragraph proposing a duty on all other spirits was read, and Mr. SMITH (Maryland) moved a distinction in the duty between French brandy and other spirits.

Mr. LEE thought it would be proper to give a decided preference to our allies, without discriminating on particular articles.

Mr. LAWRENCE said, the high duties on spirits were intended to discourage their importation; now it seemed that gentlemen wished to encourage the importation. He wished to know if brandy would not be as injurious to the health and morals of the people. He could see no difference—Why should we make a discrimination? He thought it equally impolitic as it respected either morals or the revenue. In the first place if brandy came cheaper into the country than other spirits, the consumption of it would be increased; and in the second place, in proportion to the increase of its consumption, the revenue from rum would be reduced.

Mr. FITZSIMONS thought the distinction in the tonnage duty between the ships of our allies and other powers was sufficient to manifest the good disposition of the United States towards the former—indeed it was as favourable as commercial principles would warrant. He believed the trade to the islands was of as much importance as to any other country—Not only spirits but money was obtained from those islands in return for our produce. He apprehended that the discrimination would lessen the revenue.

Mr. PAGE was in favour of a discrimination. He would rather encourage the importation of brandy than any other spirits as it was more wholesome.

Mr. FITZSIMONS observed that the French would have an advantage in respect to their wines, the most valuable of which would pay no higher duties than the common wines of other countries.

(To be Continued.)

V I E N N A, February 9.

WE learn from Agram, that on the 19th of January, several thousand Turks made an irruption in the district of Klokotsch, and set fire to two villages, out of which they carried away the greatest part of the inhabitants.

They write that the siege of Bender commenced the 18th ultimo.

The Emperor was to leave Vienna on the 20th of February, on his way to Bohemia, and was to return thither on the 6th of March.

That large bodies of troops were filing off towards Bohemia, where it was proposed to have an army of observation, consisting of one hundred and twenty thousand men.

February 11. General Lifien who acquired such reputation in the last campaign, by his gallant defence of the dyke of Beshania, died a few days since. Prince Charles of Lichtenstein, and lieutenant field-marshal Van Wartenstein, are both dangerously ill.

L I S B O N, January 15.

THE widow of the famous Marquis de Pombal died here last week, in the 70th year of her age; she was of the house of Daun.

By a statement of our marine, just made out, it appears we have ten ships of the line, viz. one of 80, two of 74, six of 64, and one of 58; seven frigates; viz. two of 44, two of 40, one of 36, one of 34, and one of 30; four cutters of 10 pieces of cannon each; besides one of 72, one of 40, and one of 30.

L O N D O N, March 8.

A LETTER from Mr. Legat, Surgeon to his Majesty's garrison at St. Mary's, Scilly, dated March 2, says,—"On Wednesday morning, about the hour of one, the ship London, of London, Capt. Alexander Curling, a lieutenant in his Majesty's navy, from Charlestown, with rice, tobacco, indigo, and some specie, was totally lost on the western rocks of Scilly, and immediately went to pieces. The Captain and thirteen hands, with Mrs. Riley, widow, a passenger, and a native of Ramsgate, all perished. Joseph Tuttle, carpenter, only was miraculously saved, by being cast on rocks distinguished by the appellation of Cribbe Widden, where he remained two days and nights, great part of the time lashed to the rocks; when the gale abated, and the weather cleared, the signals he hoisted were observed by the inhabitants of Agna Islands, where the light-house stands, at a distance of about four miles, who on the Friday morning came and took him off, much wounded and bruised, the middle finger nails of both hands being torn from the roots. About 5000 dol-

lars, and 150 l. in different gold coins, that were cast on the rocks, have been preserved, as were a few silver articles of cabin furniture; but no part of the cargo or vessel saved, being bosh carried out to sea; the latter piece-meal, as observed by the poor wretch left to tell the melancholy affair.

The ship sailed from Charlestown on or about the 22d of January, in company with the Olive-Branch, Angus, and Castle Douglas, Cooper.

Thirteen hours before this accident happened, the London spoke the Olive-Branch, who informed the London they were then in 75 fathom water. The London then carrying much sail, at dusk the preceding evening left the Olive-Branch about two leagues astern; and they no sooner discovered the light, which they supposed the Eddystone, but found themselves entangled with breakers, which every effort could not clear, and the ship fell on the rocks, and in less than 15 minutes, every mast was gone, the stern carried away, the vessel in pieces, and every soul swept into the sea, and their bodies not since seen. The man saved has made a deposition to each particular circumstance.

N B. The discerning part of sea faring men and others say, that were the light-house placed on an island called Rose Vere, near the spot where Sir Cloudesley Shovel was lost, and this accident happened, and contiguous to the dangerous rocks, shoals, and small islands to the westward, it would be a means of preventing homeward-bound vessels from being lost there, at the distance of four or six miles; as the light-house now stands, the light in thick weather and severe gales can but seldom be described. Should not some body of merchants, &c. with great interest, for the preservation of the human race, and property, state this matter to the honourable members of the Trinity-House, and solicit its being carried into execution? We have been credibly informed Capt. Salisbury of the navy promised to do so.

The wind likely to continue contrary, I have hired a boat and four men to bear over to the county of Cornwall, not doubting the honour of those concerned will readily reimburse me; and happy should I have been, had it been welcome news.

This afternoon a large transport from Providence, one of the Bahama islands, put in here, called the General Elliot.

On Monday the 23d ult. a young man servant to a blacksmith at Newham, near Richmond, for a wager of five shillings, eat a peck of eggs, 109 in number. He was allowed two hours to perform it in: He eat the first 55 poached in three minutes; the remaining 54 were fried, and being too much done, a quart of milk was mixed with them, and this mess he dispatched in fifteen minutes.

The increase of the coasting trade, as well as the foreign commerce of the northern parts of this island, is strongly marked by a circumstance that occurred last week. The light-house built on the isle of May, near the mouth of the river Clyde, on the banks of which stands the city of Glasgow, was let at an auction at the rate of 900 l. This light house was let a few years ago at 280 only.

At the assizes for Hants, an action was brought by Mr. Wiggins, an inholder, at Portsmouth, against Mr. Gregg, a lieutenant in the navy, for seduction, in having ruined his daughter, under a promise of marriage, and not having since fulfilled his engagement. The charge was made out to the satisfaction of the court, and a verdict given for 200 l. damages.

When people assume airs of importance upon their dress, they oblige us to draw an inference very little in their favour, which is, that they have nothing else to recommend them. I could not but smile at an answer I received, the other day, in a cutler's shop. Upon asking him, whether he could warrant the knife I was cheapening to be a good one, his reply was, "No, Sir, it is impossible I should do that; but the case, you see, is remarkably neat." Fops value themselves on the neatness of the case.

It is said that in consequence of the preparations ordered in Bruxelles, for the reception of the French troops there, a deputation of some of the principal Magistracy of Brabant, has been sent to the King of Prussia, begging his protection against such a violation of their constitution, and at the same time making overtures to him, of a very particular nature.

Mr. Elliot is returned to Copenhagen.

The commotions in Brabant seem now drawing to a crisis; for no doubt can now remain of the Emperor's intentions. That he has sold the country to France appears evident; for no power can be so great a stranger the intrigues of that court, as to allow it to garrison its fortified towns on the faith of having them restored.

His Most Christian Majesty's letters have been issued for the convention of the States General at Versailles on the 27th of April next.

From Berlin they write, "We never had more reason to expect a war than at this critical moment; besides the orders which the officers have received to provide themselves with horses, orders have been given to the General Military Bank, to issue the money necessary to complete the camp hospital, the commanders of which are also ordered to buy the coverings necessary for the beds immediately. This last precaution is only taken when the army is upon the point of going to make a campaign. It is said the King will take the field, accompanied by the Prince Royal, the Duke of Brunswick, General Mollendorff, and Prince Frederick of Brunswick. Every thing is preparing in Eastern Prussia; the fortress of Graudetz, which has cost immense sums to be put in its present state, commands the course of the Nistula, and can inundate the whole country.

March 10. The rejoicings in consequence of our Sovereign's recovery, will not be confined to outward show; a gracious return will emanate from royal beneficence; and the bright eye of mercy shine in the dark recesses of imprisonment. It was the STAR that emitted the first rays of his Majesty's happy recovery; it was the STAR that first inspired the mind of loyalty with evidence of illumination, and it is with confidence the STAR now points, to the wretched debtor, the shining aspect of approaching liberty.

This morning his Majesty, accompanied by her Majesty, the two eldest Princesses, and Dr. Willis, came

from New to Buckingham-house; his Majesty was in very high spirits.

His Majesty will, after this day, receive the visits of all the nobility and gentry in turn.

Their Majesties and the Princesses will leave Kew about Easter, at which time they go to Windsor-Lodge, for the summer season.

This morning the standard was fixed on the Tower, and the flags at the Post-Office, and most of the churches in London and Westminster were displayed; and in consequence of orders from the War-office, the Tower and Park guns were fired, on the happy recovery of his Majesty, when every heart, in unison with loyalty, vibrated at the joyful sounds; sounds more musical to the ears of Englishmen, than the most inspiring efforts of combined harmony.

This morning a messenger arrived at Lord Sydney's office from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

This morning there was a meeting at Mr. Pitt's in Downing-street, at which the Speaker of the House of Commons was present.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Stafford, Mr. Pitt, the two Secretaries of State, and the other Cabinet Ministers, went down to Kew, where a grand council was held with the King, for the purpose of framing his Majesty's message to the two Houses of Parliament. His Majesty was present the whole time; and never delivered himself with greater clearness and precision. After the Council broke up, the members returned to town.

After the council yesterday, the King got on horseback at the front of Kew gate, accompanied by Colonels Goldworthy, Manners, &c. and after taking an excursion of near two hours, returned through the town of Richmond to the Park, where he was met by her Majesty, the Princesses Royal and Augusta, and we were happy to observe, that his Majesty never appeared in more perfect health and spirits.

Lord Mansfield, in proof that his mind is in full possession of itself, and knows exactly what he is about, has written to Lord Selbourn a congratulatory note, on his not having signed the protests!

The Duke of Quebury is dismissed from his place: Lord Delaware succeeds to it.

C O N T I N E N T A L I N T E L L I G E N C E.

W I E N N A.

Whatever actions may take place between the contending powers this winter, will most probably be in Moldavia; from whence we are informed of a battle having been fought near Roman, on the 20th ult. between the Imperial army, under the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and a body of Turks and Tartars, amounting to 40,000 men, under the Prince Maurageni. The action began at day break, and lasted with great fury until noon. The Turks made several valiant sword in hand, but the firm resistance of the Austrians, together with the regular discharge of their artillery and musquetry, decided the victory in their favour.

The enemy were completely routed. One-third of their number were killed, and as many more prisoners—part of the remainder was drowned in crossing the river. The Austrians took 30 cannon, and a great number of colours and other trophies; they also destroyed all the magazines. This victory opens Wallachia to the Imperialists, who may soon advance to Wedin without opposition.

The loss which the Austrians sustained in the attack made by the Turks at the Duch of Bechania, on the 17th ult. was one lieutenant, one quartermaster, and 40 soldiers killed, and three wounded.

An armistice has been talked of, but since the above affair, all hopes of such an event are over. The Turks do not look for peace, not being in a state to submit to any sacrifices; and the two allied Courts will not accept any terms derogatory of their glory. If the Prussian troops enter Poland, a scission in the Diet must be expected, and from thence an intestine war in this unfortunate country, and probably followed by a general war. The Poles appear to hate the Russians and Austrians equal and will not suffer either to take up winter quarters on their territories. However, the Austrians will not incommode them much, as they draw provisions from Galicia. The Imperialists are, however, ready here for all events, and are so disposed, that they may easily be sent to any place thought necessary; those of Bohemia are going immediately to be put on a war establishment, and will be considerably augmented.

R U S S I A.

The latest accounts received of the Turks and Tartars are, that they have retired to Ismail, on the Danube, and that most of them had crossed that river to return home. General Solikow's operation had been likewise stopped by the too advanced season, which hindered him from undertaking any thing against Bender, that place being besides strongly fortified. Marshal Romanow's long stay at Jassy is entirely to be attributed to the difficulty he found in procuring the necessary provisions and forage. Podolia indeed furnished him with some, and that always with the greatest repugnance on the part of the inhabitants, as instead of ready money, the Russian Commissaries only paid in paper. It appears by this, that should a war ever break out in Poland, the different Russian corps would reap great advantages by establishing themselves in Volinia and the Ukraine, where the fertility of the soil will abundantly supply their wants.

N E W - Y O R K, May 6.

THE late intimation, that a GREAT PERSONAGE, will not expect visits on Sundays, has received the applause of all orders of citizens: The serious part of the community feel highly gratified in this mark of respect to what they consider a DIVINE INTERJUNCTION—while those, who do not reflect upon the subject in so solemn a point of view, yet, as good members of society, they rejoice in the circumstance as sanctioning a wise and political institution, Happy talent! of adopting such regulations, as meet the approbation of all classes, and give offence to none.

M A Y 7.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Aaron Vail, of this town, dated St. Maloe, February 8.

"After having seen all the sea port towns from Brest

to Ostend, and carefully examined the different manufactures of this country, I embarked at Havre for Cherbourg, in order to see the stupendous works which I had heard so much of. Fortunately, in going we experienced a tremendous gale of wind, which gave me a fair chance of seeing the triumph of those artificial islands, called cones, that is, the wonderful resistance they opposed to the shocks and attacks of the most boisterous sea I had ever beheld; every sail which could not reach them perished; the only damage done, was the loss of the top timbers of the last launched, which they had not time to fill entirely with stones, a work which with all their industry and activity requires at least six weeks time, it is done by means of 400 sloops of a peculiar shape, which are employed night and day in transporting stones, piled on the different wharfs erected all along these rocky shores; the storm continued two days blowing directly into the harbour with uncommon vehemency; notwithstanding which, that beautiful line of cones, which almost encircle the harbour, remained unshaken as anti-diluvian rocks. The intermediate spaces filled with loose stones are now consolidated by the accretion of sand, and the adhesion of sea weeds; they greatly resemble the beaches with which nature has protected the south shores of Long Island; the day after the storm I walked over them, they appeared to me as solid as though they had been so many natural rocky shelves; one summer more and this stupendous girt will be completed; eleven sail of the different nations, which fortunately got within the cones escaped the dangers of that memorable gale, which has spread desolation and distress almost every where. This new asylum for shipping is now called by the mariners, *l'Ambrage de la Manche*.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, April 29.

WHILE we are experiencing the greatest calamity from the Hessian Fly, our neighbours in the West-Indies feel a like disaster in an insect they call the *Borer*, which rages with unbridled ferocity, and destroys many cane fields in its progressive route. The above circumstance, with a heavy congressional duty, will so enhance the price of this article, as to put it out of the power of most people to impair their estates and constitutions by the inebriating draught.

Last Friday, at Rockaway, in Morris county, they had uncommon severe thunder, with its concomitant lightning—Peals following peals in quick succession. Mr. Francis McCarty had six sheep killed by lightning.

From North-Carolina we hear, that the winter has been the severest known, except one, in the memory of man. The reeds the principal sustenance for their Rock through the winter, have been cut off by the frost; and their cattle, deprived of this resource, die in great quantities. It was not uncommon for one farmer to lose from 30 to 50 in a month.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

ABOUT the last of February, a British Squadron consisting of one ship of the line, three frigates and a sloop of war, under the command of Commodore Cornwallis, touched at Teneriffe on their way to the East-Indies. On the signal ship's firing the evening and morning gun, the Governor of the Island sent a messenger on board forbidding the Commodore to do it in future, during his continuance in the harbour. The Commodore, sensible of the inability of the fort and garrison to enforce the Governor's injunction in case of refusal, insolently replied, that the orders he had received from his King, would justify his firing the signal guns whenever he pleased, and therefore he would persist in doing it, as long as he remained there; and the Commodore of course, rode triumphant in the face of a weak fortress, firing his evening and morning guns for about a week, and then pursued his route to the Indies. (Teneriffe is a Spanish Island.)

A letter from Pittsburg, in this state, dated April 29, says,—"Captain Hutchins, the Geographer of the United States, died yesterday at 4 o'clock P. M. Extract of a letter from a reputable House in Lisbon, to his friend in this city, dated March 27, 1789. "The Portuguese Squadron is on the eve of sailing for their station in the Straights, to keep the Algerines in, so that your flag may come very safe to Portugal and Spain, without the Straights; the risk is thought so little of here, that we can get it wrote at one, if not at one half per cent. Please to have this information put in your public papers, to spread through the United States, to act against the false advertisements in the European papers, to intimidate adventurers, and to raise the premium insurance."

RICHMOND, May 21.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated March 2. A GENERAL and uninterrupted trade has taken place between the inhabitants of this country and those of the Spanish settlements at New-Orleans; several boats, loaded with goods, to a very considerable amount, have arrived here; and in return, they took large quantities of tobacco, beef, corn, &c. and that, from every appearance, this traffic was likely to be continued and carried on with the greatest alacrity, which cannot fail proving of the most infinite mutual advantage.

Board, in New York, is very high—from seven to nine dollars per week, exclusive of firing and liquor—Servants board 20¢.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Haver-de-Grace, to his correspondent in this city, dated Feb. 27, 1789. "I take the freedom of offering my services to you in this country, which stands at present in the greatest need of supplies of wheat and flour. I received last week a cargo of wheat from Boston which was shipped from the Hudson, near New-York; although the wheat was very dirty, I obtained for it 8 livers 10 sous per bushel, which is equal to 9 Gallons English measure.

"I have sold this week several cargoes of English flour, at the following prices, viz Flour, at 20 livers, and second at 19, per 12 lbs. English, and I must own that your American flour is by far superior to the very best English. The price of tobacco is on the decline,

the price at present is not more than 26 or 30 livers per 109 lbs English. Pot ash at 37 livers 10 sous to 38, Pearl ash from 40 to 41 per 118 lbs English."

MARRIAGES. Mr JAMES GEDDY, jun. to Miss EUPHAN ARMISTEAD, both of Peterburg. Mr. MEUX of New-Kent, to Miss OLIVER of Hanover, county.

Lately died on the Eastern Shore, much regretted, LITTLETON EYRE, Esquire.

THE ADDRESS

OF the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, to GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR, THE representatives of the people of the United States, present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow-citizens have attested the pre-eminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem—you have often received tokens of their affection—you now possess the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because, the truest honour, of being the first magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the free people on the face of the earth.

We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed a summons, from the repose reserved for your declining years, into public scenes, of which you had taken your leave forever—But the obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy, which welcomes you to your station, and we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction, with which an ardent love for your fellow-citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services. It is particularly suggested by the pious impressions under which you commence your administration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty, and to seek the only sure means of preserving and recommending the precious deposit in a system of legislation, founded on the principles of an honest policy, and directed by the spirit of a diffusive patriotism.

The question arising out of the fifth article of the constitution, will receive all the attention demanded by its importance, and will, we trust, be decided under the influence of all the considerations to which you allude.

In forming the pecuniary provisions for the executive department, we shall not lose sight of a wish resulting from motives which give it a peculiar claim to our regard. Your resolution in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many prefaces of your patriotic services, which have been amply fulfilled, and your scrupulous adherence now to the law then imposed on yourself, cannot fail to demonstrate the purity, whilst it increases the lustre of a character, which has so many titles to admiration.

Such are the sentiments which we have thought fit to address to you: They flow from our own hearts, and we verily believe, that among the millions we represent, there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them.

All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplication for the blessings of Heaven on our country; and that we add our own for the choicest of those blessings on the most beloved of her citizens.

To which THE PRESIDENT made the following

R E P L Y.

GENTLEMEN, YOUR very affectionate address, produces emotions, which I know not how to express: I feel that my past endeavours in the service of my country, are far overpaid by its goodness; and I fear much that my future ones may not fulfil your kind anticipation. All that I can promise is, that they will be invariably directed by an honest, and an ardent zeal. Of this resource my heart assures me. For all beyond, I rely on the wisdom and patriotism of those with whom I am to co-operate, and a continuance of the blessings of Heaven on our beloved country.

G. WASHINGTON.

After this, the President retiring, the members of the House returned to their seats.

For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper, The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr. T. Greene, printer, Fredericksburg, Mr. John Grammar, Peterburg. Mr. John Drivet, Suffolk. Mr. George Purdie, Smithfield. Mr. Robert Nicolson, Williamsburg. Mr. Robert Brough, Hampton.

SERAFINO FORMICOLA,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has removed to the

EAGLE TAVERN

Lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON.

RICHMOND, May 4, 1789.

Notice is hereby given to the CLERKS of the several District Courts, that the papers in the suits instituted in the General Court are now arranged, and ready to be delivered.

Richmond, May 23, 1789.

J. BROWN.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported by the *Bowman*, and the late vessel from LONDON, &c an extensive

SPRING & SUMMER ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Which they will dispose of by package, piece, or retail.

They have also a great variety of

EAST INDIA

Chintz, Gingham, Hummums (or long cloths) striped and plain Dimities, book, jaconet, and striped Mullins, Perfumery, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c. and

FINE HYSON TEA.

Musical instruments, sets of strings, and books of Music, for do.

A fresh supply of LAW BOOKS.

All sorts of fishing tackle, and two good seines, 35 fathom long and 12 feet deep in the middle. Three elegant cart-metal window balconies, with a complete set of window frames, and oak sashes to suit do.

Which will be sold on very reasonable terms for CASH, TOBACCO, GINSANG, and PUBLIC SECURITIES, at their current value.

RICHMOND, May 12, 1789.

To be Sold,

By public auction, on Tuesday the 16th of June, before the Raleigh Tavern (Williamsburg)

A Tract of LAND,

CONTAINING 200 ACRES,

Belonging to the estate of WILLIAM

ROWSAY, dec. it lies upon York river, about six miles below the city of Williamsburg, joining the lands of Dr. William Pauteur, on the mouth of King's creek. It is a most beautiful and healthy situation, and commands an excellent prospect of the river. There is also a fine spring of choice water, and as good a landing as any on the creek, within two or three hundred yards of the house; the best of fish, oysters, wildfowl, &c. may be taken at a very small distance from the house. One third at least of the land is well timbered with oak and hickory, and great part of the other abounds in large pine, which is well calculated for rails. This tract has greatly the advantage of many others as it is easily inclosed by having a great part of it bounded by a navigable creek, which affords a sufficient quantity of good marsh; the range for stock is equal to any in that part of the country. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THE ADMINISTRATORS.

Williamsburg, May 2, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1786. The sale to begin on the lands of Josiah Sumner, the 12th of June next, and continue from day to day until all are sold.

JOSIAH SUMNER 600 acres, Richard Alderman 36, William Brinkley 112, Edward Baker 200, Eliha Baker 100, Edward Baker, jun. 50, Micajah Brinkley 100, James Beasley 100, John Brinkley, Caroline, 100, Betty Bell 100, Susannah Cross 100, James Cross 40, Mary Cross 100, Phillip Clark 180, John Cobb 150, David Copeland 1 lot, Eliza, Dukes 200, Thomas Gray 70, Thomas Gilchrist 200, Joshua Gay 70, Samuel Godwin 229, Eliza, Howell 86, Henry Holland of Henry 205, John Harrell of Lewis 50, Margaret Hall 76, Sarah Harrell 185, Rebacah Howell 200, William Howell 150, John Harrell 150, Obadiah Johnson 100, Demsey Jones 50, Henry Jenkins 280, Isaac Loffeter 50, Joseph Milner 250, Thomas Newton 1 lot, Nicholas Nuney 2 lots, William Oadam 30, David Parker 200, Moses Parker 400, James Purvis 200, Christopher Roberts 250, Mary Richards 100, Drury Rogers 200, Mary Russell 100, James Rawls 449, Uriah Rawls 75, Levin Rawls 100, William Red 200, David Rogers 250, James Knight 200, Eliza, Lewis 110, Jacob Lawrence 190, William Sanders 100, James Stallings 125, Phary Sheets 100, William Stokes 75, Benjamin Tarlington 117, Rebecca Vaughn 160, William Vaughn 150, William Whitlock 121 and 170, John Webb 500, John Wood 132, Sarah Winban 100, Ivey Whitfield 150, John Whitfield 180, James Wiggins 100, John Wilkin 1 lot, Jacob Branton 137, Moses Laffector 200, William Trevathan 60, Demsey Baker 50, James Rabey 160, Charles Harrison 357, William Hefferton 52, John Whimmer 30, William Glover 409.

THOMAS ADAMS, D. S.

Nansemond, May 7, 1789.

TAKEN up on the south fork of Little Otter (Bedford county) a pied white and red STEER, about two years old last spring, marked with a crop and slit in the left ear. Appraised to 24s.

JAMES EDGAR.

POET'S CORNER.

VERSES on a young LADY's departure.

WHEN smiling spring begins to deck the year,
And verdant beauties all around appear;
The vernal muse inspires the melting strain,
And circling echo wafts it o'er the plain;
The feather'd warblers harmonize each spray,
All nature smiles but MYRA is away.

At dawn of morning when AURORA bright,
With rosy hand unbars the gate of light;
While gentle zephyrs fan the rising breeze,
And play with quivering pinions o'er the trees;
I softly sigh,—were MYRA here to share,
The fragrant grove and sweet refreshing air.

When Sol's meridian splendour strikes the eye,
Reclin'd beneath a cooling shade I lie;
And while a flow'ry wreath supports my head,
And balmy sleep her curtains round me spread;
Serene and lovely fancy paints the fair,
I wake in raptures,—MYRA is not there.

Along the chrysal stream I lonely stray,
And from its banks each floating form survey;
While bright reflected from its surface rise,
Such brilliant lights as struck me with surprise;
The murm'ring stream soft whispers in my ear,
I would not murmur was your MYRA here.

Then lovely charmer harken your return,
Nor for your absence let me longer mourn;
With loves and graces sporting in your train,
Come and delight our blooming bowers again;
Attended thus,—and deck'd with all your charms,
Return sweet MYRA to your lovers arms.

W. A. R.

A NECDOTE

Of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

WHEN the King was at Worcester last summer, it was his custom to rise very early in the morning, and sometimes with only one, and sometimes without any attendants, take a walk about the town and its environs. A countryman, who came out of Herefordshire on purpose to see the King, was told by the people of the public house where he lodged, that if he would get up at five o'clock, and place himself in such a situation, he would not fail to see his Majesty. The fellow did as he was directed, and the King appeared; immediately the countryman threw his hat a dozen yards from him, and dropped down on his marrowbones. The King smiled, pulled off his hat, and familiarly wished him a good morning. The countryman returned home, and being asked if he had seen his Majesty, Yes, says the fellow, I have, and I find the King's arms are just like other people's, for I was always told that they had a lion on one side and an unicorn on the other.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to the Subscribers by the late GENERAL THOMAS NELSON, will be Sold on the premises, on the 10th day of June next,

A TRACT of LAND, known by the name of Bullfield, lying on Pamunkey river, in the county of Hanover, and containing 1500 acres, six hundred of which are fine low grounds, and the high land well stocked with timber proper for plantation use. There is on the land a dwelling house, which with some repair may be made good.

Pursuant to the above recited Deed, will be sold also, at the Red House in the county of Prince William, on the 10th day of June next, a tract of LAND lying in the said county and in the county of Loudon, containing 7000 acres. This land is under lease for the term of 14 years from the first of January, 1788, and produces a nett rent of 75000 lbs. tobacco. This tract will be sold all together, or laid off in lots, as may best suit the purchasers; one third of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder in two annual payments; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security to be approved of by the subscribers, and to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 27, 1789.
TAKEN up as a runaway, and committed to the jail of this city HARRY, a black negro man about 40 years of age, he says his master's name is OGDEN PARWIT, of Goochland county, about 14 miles from the courthouse. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

MAY 3, 1789.

I AM desired by Col. CORBIN, to request it as a favour, that all persons who may from hence forward have any business to transact with him, will be pleased to make their application to his son John Taylor Corbin, or in his absence, to either of his sons who may chance to be with him at Laneville. His extreme indisposition having rendered it impossible for him to attend to any business himself.

FRANCIS CORBIN.

RICHMOND, May 11, 1789.

THE Subscriber informs the public, he at present occupies a house convenient to the North end of the Capitol, where he purposes to accommodate gentlemen as usual: He intends also keeping a COFFEE-ROOM.—And requests all persons indebted to him to be speedy in payment, that he may be enabled to adjust expeditiously all claims against himself.

And has for Sale a valuable

NEGRO WOMAN

capable of any kind of house business, particularly as a Sempstress, with two female children: A variety of useful furniture; a number of good beds, &c. &c. for cash, or credit, as may be agreed on by application to

ROBERT ANDERSON.

To be Sold,

On Friday the 22d of May, at the dwelling house of Mr. John Dixon, dec. late of Gloucester county,

THE NEGROES,

STOCKS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.

Belonging to the said John Dixon.

In payment will be received cash, tobacco, or such public securities as will pay the arrearage of the tax for 1784. It is requested that the creditors of said Dixon will as speedily as possible let their claims be known to

THOMAS DIXON, } Ex'ors.
JOHN PEYTON, }

APRIL 24, 1789.

The creditors of the late

General NELSON, are earnestly requested to meet either in person or by their agents, at the Raleigh in the city of Williamsburg on Monday the first day of June, if fair, if not, the first fair day. The trustees hope that all demands against the General's estate will be made known on that day, and some general plan may be agreed upon to discharge them as soon as possible.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON,

YORK-TOWN, April 27, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HUMPHREY HARWOOD, dec. are requested to call and settle their accounts; and those who have legal claims against the said estate, will be so obliging as to make them known as soon as possible, to

WILLIAM HARWOOD, jun. Ex'or.
WILLIAMSBURG, April 21, 1789.

Notice is hereby given

THAT a petition will be

presented to the next Assembly for permission to build a good and substantial bridge with stone piers over JAMES RIVER from the land adjoining the city of Richmond, to that of Manchester.

April 29, 1789.

Half the amount of the remaining Registered Warrants will be discharged on application at the Treasury.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office,
May 2, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 9, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city, as a Runaway, a young negro man, who says his name is WILL, and is very black, and that he belongs to BREWER HOLLADY, in Barrow's neck, Nansemond county. His master is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

TAKEN up about two miles from the Manakin-town Ferry, Goochland county, a black female MARE, about nine or ten years old; four feet nine inches high, no brand perceivable, hanging mane and switch tail, few white hairs in her forehead, side spots on her back, the left hind foot appears to have been hurt (by what is called sideling) and has some white hairs on it; her left fore leg has a scar, paces, trots, and gallops. Appraised to twelve pounds.

(H)

WILLIAM UTLEY.

TAKEN up within two miles of the Manakin-town Ferry, in Goochland county, a brindie COW, about three years old, with a white face, she has a crop in each ear and a slit in the right, some white on the right side of her hind leg, the left hind foot white just above the hoof, and a white tail, Appraised to fifty shillings.

(H)

JOSEPH UTLEY.

THE Subscriber will sell a valuable PLANTATION lying in Chesterfield, on both sides of Falling Creek, within 8 miles of Richmond and Manchester, containing about 400 acres, esteemed by judges to be the best Land on the creek for its fertility and growth; their is ground cleared sufficient to work 8 or 10 hands to advantage, a considerable part of which is fresh.

THERE is on this Land a valuable Mill seat, and a saw mill might be erected at little expense, on account of the straightness of the dam. A farther description is thought unnecessary, as 'tis presumed any person inclined to purchase, will view the same. The terms made known by the subscriber who resides on the premises.

SAMUEL SCHERER.

THE Copartnership of M'Kechnie & STORY being dissolved on the 1st of April last by mutual consent. All persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands to call and receive what is due them.

Samuel C Story intends to leave this state in the month of June.

WILLIAM M'KECHNIE.
SAMUEL C. STORY.

RICHMOND, May 5, 1789.

WILLIAM M'KECHNIE,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the encouragement he has already had, and begs leave to inform them, that the business will be carried on under the firm of

M'KECHNIE & BUCKIUS.

THEY intend soon to have a neat and general assortment of Saddlery materials, which they make up and sell on the most reasonable terms.

Where may be had

All sorts of saddlery and shoe leather, wholesale and retail; Coach-makers may be supplied with covering hides and harness leather.

BROAD VIRGINIA HOES.

There remains a few casks on hand, the temper and steeling of which is warranted; c. tobacco, or superfine flour will be received in payment at the cash price.

M'KECHNIE & BUCKIUS.

RICHMOND, May 5, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the CAPITOL, in Richmond, the 9th day of March, 1789.

PATRICK HENRY, Plaintiff, against
INNIS, widow of ROBERT INNIS, deceased, ROBERT INNIS, JAMES INNIS, & HARRY INNIS, children and Devisees of the said ROBERT INNIS, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant HARRY INNIS, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Bedford, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the CAPITOL, in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, By the PRINTER, hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS. EXECUTIONS. SUBPOENAS. EXECUTORS BONDS. WRITS. ADMINISTRATORS ditto. ATTACHMENTS. ORPHANS & Suits.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds. APPEARANCE ditto. PRISON BOND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS. NOTES OF HAND. BILLS OF EXCHANGE. BILLS OF LADING. BILLS OF SALE. DEEDS OF TRUST. POWER OF ATTORNEY. SEAMAN'S ARTICLES. INDENTURE. DUTY BONDS. CLEARANCE. PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers, OF VARIOUS FORMS.